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(Original Signature of Member)

106TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 97

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island (for himself and Mrs. LOWEY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on

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CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Urging the prohibition on military assistance and arms transfers to the Government of Indonesia until the President certifies that the Government of Indonesia is no longer arming, financing, or supporting paramilitary units in East Timor and has taken certain other actions relating to East Timor, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

May 4, 1999 (2:02 p.m.)

ed the Nobel Peace Prize in 1996 for their acts of courage on behalf of their people.

(6)(A) On May 21, 1998, 33 years after he seized power in a bloody coup, Indonesian dictator Suharto was forced to resign in the wake of mass pro-democracy protests and a severe economic crisis.

(B) His handpicked successor, B.J. Habibie, assumed the presidency.

(7) In June 1998, Indonesian President Habibie, in a striking change of policy, introduced a plan for autonomy for East Timor, but excluded East Timorese control over the military, foreign policy and currency, and a referendum on self-determination.

(8)(A) In July 1998, the United States Senate unanimously adopted a resolution supporting East Timor's right to a referendum on self-determination.

(B) In October 1998, the United States Congress went on record as supporting self-determination for East Timor in a provision included in the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999.

(9) On January 27, 1999, Indonesian President Habibie offered that Indonesia would consider Indonesian withdrawal from East Timor as a "second

clete-wielding members of the paramilitary unit Besi Merah Putih, while members of the Indonesian military (ABRI) assisted.

(B) The number injured is still unknown, but the Indonesian Government has apparently obstructed attempts to deliver international humanitarian assistance.

(14) The United States Congress has placed high hopes in the beginnings of a democratic process in Indonesia, especially the June 7, 1998, elections, and has issued support and funding to assist in that process.

(15) If parliamentary elections, widely perceived as completely illegitimate in East Timor, are allowed to proceed in the occupied territory, and if paramilitary units are not disbanded, violence in East Timor is likely to further destabilize the overall environment in Indonesia and diminish the likelihood of genuine democratic reform.

(16) Despite the April 21, 1999, signing of an agreement on a ceasefire by East Timorese resistance representatives, paramilitary leaders, and the Indonesian military (ABRI) commander in East Timor, paramilitary violence has not lessened.

(2) to bring to justice those individuals responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights in East Timor.

SEC. 5. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS RELATING TO PROHIBITION ON UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND ARMS TRANSFERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA.

(a) PROHIBITION.—It is the sense of the Congress that United States military assistance and arms transfers should not be provided to the Government of Indonesia unless the President certifies to the Congress that the Government of Indonesia—

(1) is no longer arming, financing, or supporting paramilitary units in East Timor, and ceases its own military attacks on civilians, separate from and together with these paramilitary units;

(2) has assisted in the successful disarming and disbanding of the paramilitary units in East Timor;

(3) allows free and open access to East Timor to a continuing United Nations presence, international human rights and relief and development organizations, and the press; and

(4) has reduced substantially the Indonesian military (ABRI) troop presence in East Timor, as

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

CONGRESSMAN TOM LANTOS
CONGRESSWOMAN CYNTHIA MCKINNEY
CONGRESSMAN LANE EVANS